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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/052,612	01/17/2002	Ravikumar Pisupati	100200239-1	3020

7590 03/20/2006  
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
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EXAMINER

AVELLINO, JOSEPH E

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 03/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/052,612	<b>Applicant(s)</b> PISUPATI, RAVIKUMAR	
	<b>Examiner</b> Joseph E. Avellino	<b>Art Unit</b> 2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-6, and 8-31 are presented for examination; claims 1, 11, and 26 independent. The Office acknowledges the addition of claims 30 and 31.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-3, 7, 8, 11-12, 16, 17, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyama (USPN 5,819,110) in view of Miloslavsky (USPN 6,128,646).

3. Referring to claim 1, Motoyama discloses a computer network for providing services (i.e. monitoring, controlling, and diagnosing operation of a machine, e.g. abstract), comprising:

a plurality of computing elements 26, 30, 34, (Figure 1) each of which comprises computing resources for supporting one or more services (see above);

a redirector (mail server), communicatively connected to each of said computing elements, configured to receive email from an email server (an inherent feature, since only an email server can send email to another email server) configured to serve as an email proxy (Figure 5; col. 6, line 58 to col. 7, line 26);

wherein said services are controlled by email messages routed by said redirector among said plurality of computing elements (Figure 7; col. 6, line 58 to col. 7, line 26; col. 8, lines 11-28).

Motoyama does not specifically disclose a mail server separate from the redirector for receiving and routing email, wherein the redirector is configured to selective match an available computing element with a specific service request of an incoming email and forward the e-mail to that computing element. In analogous art, Miloslavsky discloses another network for providing services which discloses the redirector (i.e. email to CTI server adaptor 110) separate from email server 102, and the redirector is configured to selectively match an available computing element (i.e. support person's email account and terminal with a specific service request of an incoming email and forward the e-mail to that computing element. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Reilly with Motoyama since Motoyama discloses that an email server exists on the system, however does not go into details one of ordinary skill in the art would need in order to sufficiently forward an email from the user to the mail server of Motoyama, leading one of ordinary skill in the art to search for other email systems which disclose the email forwarding process between servers, eventually finding the system of Miloslavsky and its description of forwarding an email from a recipient to a support person.

4. Referring to claim 2, Motoyama discloses each of the computing elements has a service handler (i.e. parsing process) (Figure 7; col. 7, line 62 to col. 8, line 10); and

said service handler on a computing element extracts an access function (i.e. action) from an incoming email message and complies with said extracted access function (Figure 6; col. 7, line 62 to col. 8, line 10).

5. Referring to claim 3, Motoyama discloses said redirection comprises a mail router (i.e. mail server) for routing email messages (col. 7, lines 27-44).

6. Referring to claim 8, Motoyama discloses comprising a firewall 14 (Figure 1) through which email messages are received, said redirector being protected within said firewall (Figure 1; col. 7, lines 7-45). Motoyama in view of Miloslavsky does not disclose that the redirector and email server are protected via a common firewall, however Miloslavsky does show that the email processing center 100 is connected to a data network 104 such as the internet (col. 2, lines 50-60). It is also well known that firewalls can protect computing entities from a wide area network. BY this rationale, "Official Notice" is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing for a firewall to protect the email processing center is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teaching of Motoyama and Miloslavsky in order to allow the email processing center 100 the ability to ward off attacks and viruses from hackers.

7. Referring to claim 9, Motoyama discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 8. Motoyama does not specifically disclose the client is a web client

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within the firewall to obtain access to said services. Motoyama does disclose that the workstations in the first network 6 can include IBM PC's, UNIX machines, or Apple Macintoshes (col. 3, lines 20-25) which are well known to be able to provide email to users. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide service to a machine within the firewall in order to facilitate authentication and reduce overhead processing relating to security issues.

8. Claims 11-12, 16-18, and 21 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above. Furthermore Motoyama discloses sending a response email message following compliance with said extracted access function (col. 8, lines 1-10) and Reilly discloses receiving an email message addressed to said redirector (i.e. email server 240 in domain 2) (col. 7, lines 1-25).

Claims 4-6, 10, 13-15, 19-20 and 22-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyama in view of Miloslavsky in view of Weber et al. (USPN 6,480,901) (hereinafter Weber).

9. Referring to claim 4, Motoyama in view of Miloslavsky discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 1. Motoyama in view of Miloslavsky does not specifically disclose the redirector comprises a service handler for extracting an access function from a message and transmitting commands or data to the computing elements. In analogous art, Weber discloses another computer network for providing

services wherein a redirector extracts access functions from messages and transmits commands to the elements (e.g. abstract). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Weber with Motoyama and Miloslavsky in order to allow the email clients of Motoyama to address the proxy server system of Weber in order to be able to incorporate a plurality of different devices utilizing different protocols to the network without requiring the user know beforehand what the specific form for the protocol and device in question, thereby providing a common platform for management as well as only one point wherein updates are required, thereby reducing complexity of the overall system.

10. Referring to claim 5, Motoyama discloses the data is a service (i.e. action) (Figure 7; col. 7, line 62 to col. 8, line 10).

11. Referring to claim 6, Motoyama in view of Weber disclose the invention substantively as described in claim 4. Motoyama in view of Weber further disclose the data is a specified location where a service can be accessed (Weber, col. 17, lines 53-63). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Weber with Motoyama in order to allow the email clients of Motoyama to address the proxy server system of Weber in order to be able to incorporate a plurality of different devices utilizing different protocols to the network without requiring the user know beforehand what the specific form for the protocol and device in question, thereby providing a common platform for management as well as

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only one point wherein updates are required, thereby reducing complexity of the overall system.

12. Referring to claim 10, Motoyama discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 9. Motoyama does not specifically disclose generating web pages related to the services of the web client. In analogous art, Weber disclose the proxy server generating web pages related to the services for the client (Figure 7; col. 14, lines 23-41). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Weber with Motoyama in order to allow the email clients of Motoyama to address the proxy server system of Weber in order to be able to incorporate a plurality of different devices utilizing different protocols to the network without requiring the user know beforehand what the specific form for the protocol and device in question, thereby providing a common platform for management as well as only one point wherein updates are required, thereby reducing complexity of the overall system.

13. Claims 13-15, 19-20, and 22-29 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

### ***Response to Arguments***

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-6, and 8-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.



***Conclusion***

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

16. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (571) 272-3905. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.


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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JEA

March 7, 2006



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